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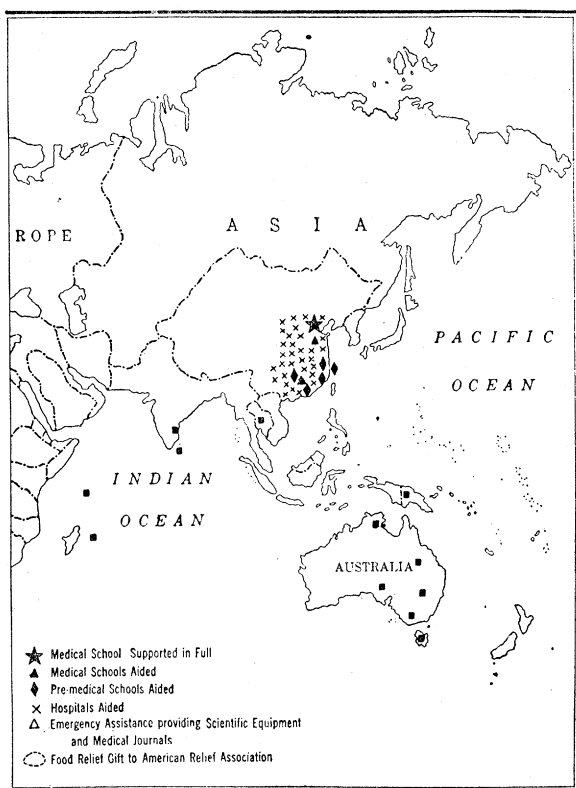


MAP SHOWING WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITIES

pears to be still an amateur science, mainly promoted by amateurs, the meeting promises to be of interest. The program gives prominence to genetics which has become a real science in which America may perhaps claim leadership. At the opening meeting addresses were announced by Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the congress and of the American Museum of Natural History; Major Leonard Darwin, president of the Eugenics Education Society, London; and Dr. Charles B. Davenport, director of the Department of Genetics of the Carnegie Institution. Among those from abroad who make addresses before the sections are M. Lucien Cuénot, Nancy, France; Professor Herman Lundborg, Upsala, Sweden, and M. Georges Vacher de Lapouge, Poitiers, France.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. George E. Vincent, has issued a popular review of the work carried out during the year 1920, which gives a good idea of its magnitude and wide influence in aid of medical education and in the field of public health. A map of the world showing the widespread distribution of the various activities of the foundation is here reproduced. The total endowment now amounts to over 174 million dollars, and during the year approximately seven million dollars have been spent in carrying out the program of the foundation. Of this amount, over two million dollars were contributed for the improvement of the public health in various



OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

parts of the world, especially towards the eradication of hookworm, malaria and yellow fever, and the establishment of adequate institutions for the training of public health officials. Over \$300,000 was given to the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University.

In its second great field of endeavor, that of improving the standards of medical education, the foundation has expended nearly four and a half million dollars during the year. The greater part of this sum has been used for the building and equipment of a medical school in China, the Peking Union Medical College, and to aid other schools already established in that country. Substantial sums have been pledged to the University College Hospital in London—a total of about five million dollars, to be

equally divided between buildings and endowments for increased education and research facilities. In addition, aid has been given to a number of schools in this country and in Canada.

The foundation has contributed to the support of a number of humanitarian and charitable organizations, including the appropriation of a million dollars to the child-feeding fund of the American Relief Administration, and to various miscellaneous enterprises having for their object the stimulation of research and the improvement of the medical standards of the world.

The report indicates that good progress is being made in the aim of the Rockefeller Foundation to increase the common store of knowledge of the causes of disease, and through demonstrations and the ser-

vices of trained experts to diffuse this information as widely as possible among all peoples.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Plans for the organization of a School of Public Health in Harvard University, with the aid of an initial gift of \$1,785,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation, are announced by the university and the officers of the foundation. The announcement says that an excellent general course for the training of public health officers as well as special courses in preventive medicine, in tropical medicine and industrial hygiene have already been developed at Harvard. The work has been hampered, however, by lack of adequate funds and by uneven growth.

The new school will provide opportunities for research, will unify existing courses and will offer new or extended teaching facilities in public health administration, vital statistics, immunology, bacteriology, medical zoology, physiological hygiene and communicable diseases.

For the housing of the school the university hopes to secure an existing building of very suitable character immediately adjacent to the Medical School. Funds for the purchase and equipment of the building will be drawn from the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation. The cost of maintenance and development of the school will be met from endowment funds in part set aside by the university and in part contributed by the Foundation. The Foundation's immediate appropriations to the project will aggregate \$1,785,000. The arrangement also provides for further gifts, if the growth of the school seems to demand it, to any amount which shall not exceed \$500,000.

Though the School of Public Health at Harvard will have its headquarters in a well-equipped building of its own and have its own sepa-

rate faculty and administration, it will be developed in close relation with other divisions of the university, especially the Medical School. The administration buildings of the two schools will, it is hoped, stand side by side on the same grounds; certain heads of departments will be members of both faculties; and a number of laboratories and lecture rooms will be used in common.

The school will be able to cooperate with a large number of laboratories, hospitals and public health agencies in Boston and thus afford its students unusual opportunities for first-hand investigation and practical field experience. In addition, the school, through cooperative relations with a number of manufacturing and commercial corporations, will be able to offer the students practical experience in industrial hygiene.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

WE record with regret the death of Joel Asaph Allen, curator of the Department of Birds and Mammals at the American Museum of Natural History; of George Trumbull Ladd, for forty years professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Yale University; and of Peter Cooper Hewitt, the electrical and mechanical engineer of New York City.

ON July 21, a memorial was unveiled in the public gardens at Dartmouth to the memory of Thomas Newcomen, the pioneer of the steam engine. Newcomen was born in Dartmouth in 1663; he followed the trade of blacksmith there, and was also a Baptist preacher.

THE John Burroughs Memorial Association has been inaugurated at a meeting of a number of his friends at the American Museum of Natural History, the immediate purpose of the association being to protect Mr. Burroughs' home and camps and to preserve them, with their wild life, for future generations.